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**RESERVIST**



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# SABOTEURS, SUBVERSIVES THWARTED

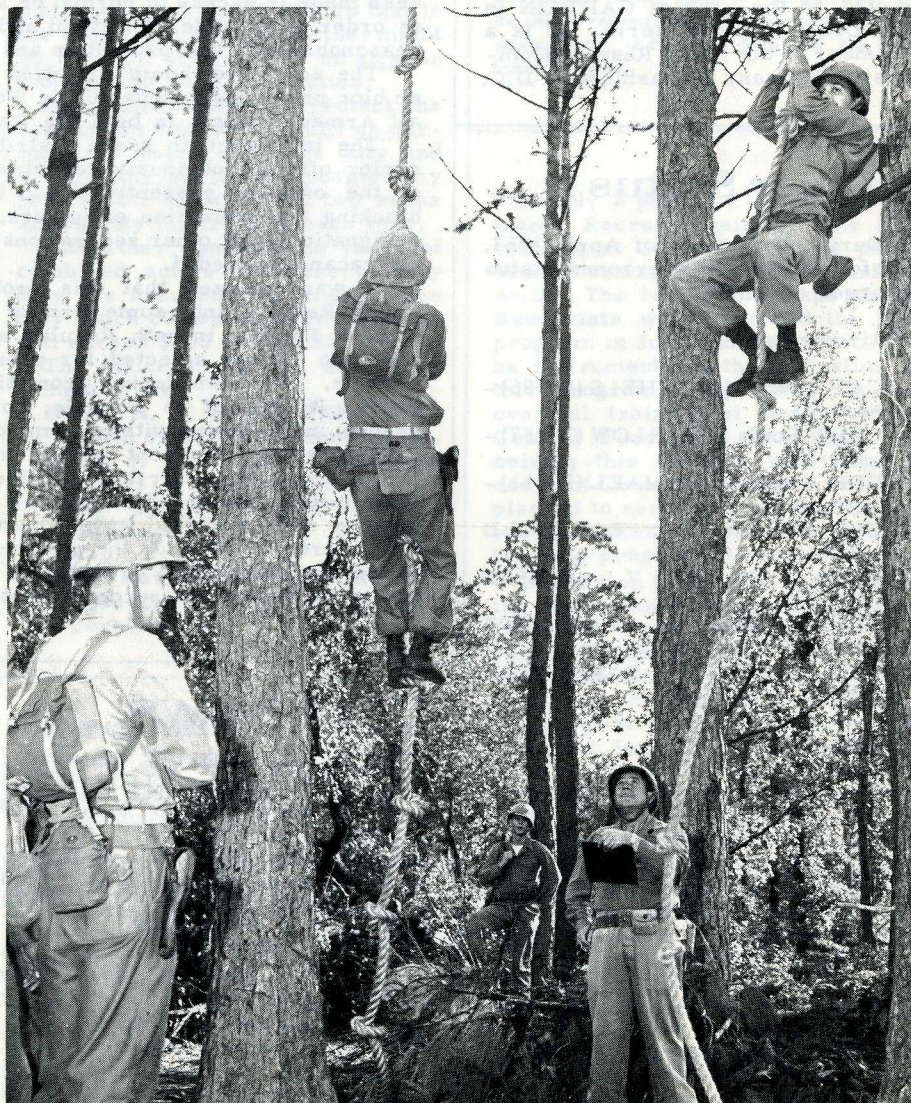
## Coast Guard Starts Coastal Force Training

The U.S. Coast Guard Reserve recently completed plans for a new, highly specialized training component called the "Coastal Force." The primary function of the new Coastal Force will be the detection and reporting of any infiltration attempts by saboteurs or subversive elements across U.S. Shorelines and, within the ability of the personnel on the scene, the frustration of such attempts by capture or repulsion.

This new component grew from the Coast Guard Beach Patrols of World War II which functioned through the use of horse and dog patrols to maintain surveillance of U.S. Shorelines. However, with the advent of modern developments in underwater swimming equipment, infiltration tactics, and weapons, and the increased threat of subversive activity, it has become apparent that the problem of detection with which the Coastal Forceman must be able to cope has become increasingly complex. The requirement for a more highly trained individual in this rating is now apparent.

The qualifications for the Coastal Force Rating have been expanded to include proficiency in hand-to-hand combat, use of the latest hand weapons, operation of modern electronic detection devices, modern patrolling techniques, recognition and handling of explosive devices, infiltration and camouflage techniques, etc. Physical fitness standards for this rating will receive special emphasis. Selectees must meet physical fitness requirements as established by the U.S. Marine

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U.S. Marine Corps Photo





"DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" - CAPT SHERMAN T. BAKETEL of the Office of Reserve receives the Reserve Officers Association Award for Distinguished Service from CDR JAMES LOWELL, NATIONAL ROA Committeeman. The award was presented at the ROA Convention in Miami, Fla.

## PELL GETS PROMOTION

Senator Claiborne PELL, Democrat of Rhode Island, has been promoted to the rank of CAPTAIN in the Coast Guard Reserve. He is a member of the Naval Reserve Composite Company in Washington, D.C.

## Officer Status

During the month of April 1963, the following officer personnel status changes occurred:

### Retirements:

CAPT John H. MICHELS (35386) - 4/1/63  
CAPT Louis F. HARLOW (35487) - 4/1/63  
\*CDR Frank P. ISHMAEL (35351) - 4/1/63  
CDR Charles H. GIFFORD (36244) - 4/1/63  
LCDR Charles V. ALESSO (38038) - 4/1/63  
LCDR Joseph M. SCHWARTZ (38425) - 4/1/63  
LT David L. DARMSTADT (40740) - 4/1/63

### Discharges:

LT Vincent F. CALLAHAN, Jr. (50306) - 4/3/63  
LT Victor M. DAVIS (41113) - 4/3/63  
LTJG Jerold O. DUGGER (50225) - 4/3/63  
ENS John W. McLOUGHLIN (41317) - 4/3/63

### Deaths:

LTJG George W. SCHUBERT (41935) - Ret - 4/28/63

\*Placed on Retired List in the grade of Captain

# Reserve "Hump Problem" Creates Forced Attrition for Senior Officers

A letter has been mailed to each Reserve officer under *actual* consideration by the continuation board which will be convened in August 1963. While all officers in the grades of Captain and Commander are under consideration in accordance with Section 787a, Title 14, U.S. Code ("... the Secretary shall determine it to be necessary to provide a steady flow of promotions or that there is an excessive number of Reserve officers in an active status in any grade, he may convene a board which shall consider all such Reserve officers . . ."), the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that certain officers in these grades will be retained. Included in this group are officers who have not established retirement eligibility under Public Law 810 (Sections 1331-37, 10 USC), those officers who are in promotion zones, and officers with limited time in their present grade.

The retention of certain other officers is required by law. All officers under *actual* consideration, therefore, have been sent the following letter. Some officers who will be in receipt of this letter will not be under consideration since they are in a promotion zone which was established subsequent to the mailing of this letter. The procedures, methods, standards, etc., for continuation result from the recommendations of the Feidler Board which was convened for the express purpose of studying and making recommendations as to the best means of handling the Reserve "hump problem."

It should be emphasized that officers who have not been mailed this letter are not under actual consideration by the August board.

The Commandant's letter follows:

"Since 1958, promotions to the grades of captain and commander have been made in excess of normal or anticipated requirements. This was done in order to provide all faithful and dedicated World War II officers with a reasonable post war promotion and retirement opportunity.

"The so-called 'hump' situation was created as a result of accelerated en bloc promotions made during World War II, and is a problem common to all Armed Forces, in both the Regular and Reserve officer components.

"The imbalance in grade distribution created by excessive numbers of senior officers obviously cannot be continued indefinitely. Neither can all of the officers presently within the grade ceilings be continued without blocking the promotion of juniors, since normal attrition by retirement, resignation, and other separations is not sufficient at this time to provide the vacancies needed.

"It was realized that this problem would eventually force the Coast Guard Reserve into some form of mandatory attrition, as it has the other Armed Forces, in both Regular and Reserve officer components. In the past, no officer selected for promotion to the grade of captain or commander, has been denied promotion for want of a vacancy in the higher grade. It will not be possible, however, to continue promotions to these grades in the future without some degree of forced attrition to provide the vacancies within current limitations.

"In anticipation of this requirement, a study board was convened in March 1962, composed of Regular and Reserve officers both on active and inactive duty, the majority of whom were Reserve officers. The purpose of this board was to study the problem . . . and to make recommendations as to action required to provide for continued promotions. The board submitted its report and recommendations which were approved in June 1962.

Continued on page 4

## UNIT NEWS

ORTUPS (0) 02-82143, Nashville, Tenn., commissioned 11 May 1963 as a weekend unit. C.O.; CRD James J. FRIAUF.  
ORTUPS (0) 02-82142, Memphis, Tenn., commissioned 4 May 1963 as a weekend unit. C.O.; LCDR William E. HOLCOMB.  
ORTUF 11-88587, Bakersfield, California, commissioned 1 May 1963 as a weekend unit. C.O.; LCDR Michael G. SCASNY.  
ORTUF 11-88589, Santa Barbara, California, commissioned 1 May 1963 as a weekend unit. C.O.; CDR William E. COOLEY.

## Challenging Figures

ORTUAG 09-83639, Lansing, Mich., with 62 members at present, meets one weekend a month. The unit has submitted the following travel figures concerning drill attendance:

1. Each man drives or rides an average of 162 miles
2. A total of 9,933 miles is traveled by the whole unit;
3. Figuring a certain percentage ride to drills, the ones who drive expend 301 gallons of gasoline and at 32.9¢ a gallon they spend approximately \$99.00.

Can any unit top this one?



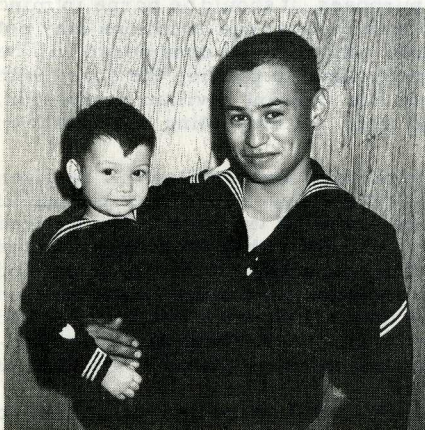
## EAM SYSTEM ADDS TRAINING SYMBOLS

A recent amendment to CG-330, Electronic Accounting Machine Procedures Manual, provides for the insertion of each non-rated man's training designation in the EAM cards maintained by the District Offices. Henceforth, the rating for which each non-rated man is training should automatically appear in column nine (9) of the monthly Reserve Roster and Drill Attendance Report, CG-3712.

As future non-rated personnel are assigned to units, it will be the unit's responsibility to insert the rating for which each man is training in column nine (9) of the monthly Reserve Roster and Drill Attendance Report. Upon receipt of the write-in information as it appears on the Roster, the District Reserve Office will update the man's EAM card and the designator will be automatically printed on future Rosters furnished the unit.

If for any reason a man changes the rating for which he is training, it is the responsibility of his unit to promptly inform the District Reserve Office. Changes may be reported by deleting the designation appearing in column nine (9) of the current monthly Reserve Roster and Drill Attendance Report and adding the new training designation adjacent to the old one.

You can tell some fellows aren't afraid of work by the way they fight it.



**"CUTE RECRUIT"** Pedro Marticio of Danvers, Mass., who graduated from recruit training at the U.S. Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, N. J., greets a new recruit who attended graduation ceremonies, his 18-month-old nephew, Pedro. Both the Coast Guard uniform with the two stripes of the seaman apprentice, and the smaller uniform with the shield insignia belong to big Pedro, who once wore the size six suit watching ceremonies for his father, Inocencio Marticio, a 38-year Coast Guardsman. Pedro was a commercial lobsterman in Beverly, Mass., before enlistment and has been assigned to the First Coast Guard District, Boston.

## ACADEMY GRADS ACTIVE IN ORTUs

Three Organized Reserve Training Units in the Fifth Coast Guard District are commanded by officers who were graduated from the Coast Guard Academy.

A fourth unit will also have an academy-trained C.O. when it is commissioned in June.

Each of the four officers earned his commission and a degree, and then served on active duty for periods ranging up to 13 years before resigning and returning to civilian life.

Each in turn applied for and was commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve. They were assigned billets in the organized program in units in the Virginia cities of Portsmouth, Richmond, Yorktown, and Roanoke.

Their reasons for resigning their Regular commission were varied, according to CDR G. E. MacGARVEY, Director of Reserve, but all had the same three reasons for affiliating with the Reserve program.

They wanted to retain their ties with the Coast Guard and keep up their personal readiness so that in the event of an emergency they might go back on active duty on an even footing with their classmates.

They also wanted to protect the retirement equity they built up during their years of active duty and to gain the additional income they receive for 48 drills and two weeks active duty for training each year.

After they complete 20 years of combined active and reserve duty they are assured of a pension when they reach 60, which for two of them, will exceed \$300 per month.

The officers and the units they command are:

LCDR K. J. BOEDECKER, OR-TUPS 05-82395, Richmond, Va.

LCDR J. W. BOLDING, ORTUAG 05-83376, Portsmouth, Va.

LCDR Samuel T. BROWN, Jr., ORTUAG 05-83388, Roanoke, Va.

LCDR Harry F. GREGG, ORTUAG to be commissioned 7 June 1963, Yorktown, Va.



**"IN MEMORIAM"** - CAPTAIN JOHN P. GERMAN, USCG, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve Training Center at Yorktown, Va. died recently in his quarters at the Center. A graduate of the Coast Guard Academy in 1932; CAPT GERMAN served in numerous afloat and ashore assignments before going to Yorktown in 1960. He will be remembered as a fine leader, a capable administrator, and a good friend of the Coast Guard Reserve.

normally a part of a Coast Guardsman's Recruit Training. The ICT training at Camp Lejeune is post-recruit training in special warfare skills. The two trial groups of 6x8 Reservists which entered the ICT program in June and July 1963, will be instrumental in the evaluation of this program's application to the over-all training of the individual Coastal Forceman. Personnel receiving this training will form a cadre of Coastal Forcemen which is planned to serve as a nucleus around which an East Coast Coastal Force training program can be developed.

In addition to the individual training started under this new program, two West Coast Coastal Force Reserve Training Units (ORTUF's) have been established at Santa Barbara and Bakersfield, California. These pilot units, which formerly had Port Security duties, will provide much in the way of standard operating procedures for the ultimate Coastal Force organization.

To complete the administration of the Coastal Force, the Coast Guard Institute is scheduling courses for this rating, and the Commandant (R) is preparing a training manual for the use of ORTUF's. It is contemplated that Coastal Force ACDUTRA programs at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia, and available Defense Department facilities will be used as the program expands.

## COASTAL FORCE--Cont. from p.1

Corps in the "Physical Readiness Test for Male Marines."

In conjunction with this new program, the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps has been most co-operative in authorizing the utilization of the 30-day Individual Combat Training at both Camp Lejeune (N.C.) and Camp Pendleton (Calif.) by Coast Guard 6x8 Reservists who are potential Coastal Forcemen. Through participation in the Marine Corps ICT program, Coast Guard Reservists will receive training in skills fundamental to their rating which are not





"MARINE CORPS BUILDS Coast GuardsMEN" - Trainees crawl under one of the barbed wire obstacles during the Individual Combat Training Course. After this period of instruction, Coast Guard Coastal Forcemen will crawl under a similar set of obstacles while live machine gun fire passes closely overhead. U.S. Marine Corps Photo.

## New RPA's Sought

A personnel board will be convened in September 1963 for the purpose of considering and selecting Reserve commissioned officers for designation as Reserve Program Administrators (RPA's). This will be the fifth board convened for this purpose. Subject to the limitations of Commandant Instruction 1210.1, Reserve commissioned officers on active or inactive duty will be eligible for consideration for designation as RPA's. Officers on inactive duty who are designated by the board as RPA's will be called to active duty.

Each officer desiring to be considered by the 1963 board should submit an application through the appropriate chain of command not later than 1 September 1963,\* Lieutenants and Lieutenants, junior grade, in the promotion zone for lieutenant are particularly encouraged to investigate the career possibilities as RPA's.

\*In lieu of the 1 August deadline now required by Commandant Instruction 1210.1 (this instruction will be amended by a revision of The Personnel Manual, CG207).

### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Reference to directives, regulations, and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries about the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to the Commandant (RT), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget 5 August 1959.

All pictures used are official Coast Guard photographs unless otherwise designated.

## TEMPORARY PROMOTION ZONES

Annual Reserve Promotion Boards are tentatively scheduled to convene during July, September, and October to consider Reserve officers for promotion for temporary service. To be eligible to receive consideration for promotion for temporary service an officer must meet the minimum requirements set forth in Section 6-1 of the Administrative Manual, U.S. Coast Guard Reserve, CG-296, by 30 June 1963. Retired officers or those on the Inactive Status List are not eligible to receive consideration by promotion boards.

The junior officer in each promotion zone is listed below:

GRADE	Name and Service Number	Signal Number
CAPT	SAUNDERS, John C. (35963) USCGR-R	145
CDR	MURRAY, Norman J.M. (50011) USCGR-S	589
LCDR	FARINA, Frank G. (50144) USCGR-R	1453
LT	DONNELLY, John A. (42037) USCGR-R	2862
LTJG	All those having 18 months' service as Ensign in the Reserve	

Pursuant to the provisions of 14 USC 775 (e) each officer eligible for consideration for promotion may forward a written communication through official channels regarding any phase of his military record which he considers important to his qualifications for promotion. Such communication, however, may not criticize or reflect upon the character, conduct, or motive of any other officer.

### ATTRITION--Cont. from p. 2

Among the approved recommendations was one which suggested that mandatory attrition by board action be kept to the *minimum required* to permit an orderly flow of promotion. Another provided that an officer would not suffer attrition without having reasonable promotion and retirement opportunity. Further provisions were that the attrition would be a *confidential* matter between the officer concerned and the Commandant.

"Continuation boards will therefore be convened in August 1963 . . . to consider all officers in the grades of captain and commander who have had a reasonable opportunity for promotion and retirement, under the approved criteria of the study board. While the criteria under which all officers will be considered by the continuation board are designed to retain those having the greatest potential for mobilization purposes, it should be borne in mind that some officers having excellent but less critical qualifications may not be continued in an active status. Each officer to be considered will be notified of such consideration and is encouraged to provide the board with any information concerning himself and his current civilian profession, occupation, or business which would help in evaluating his retention potential.

"Any officer considered and not recommended for retention will be given an opportunity to request transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay and if such is requested, he will be so transferred. If transfer to the Retired Reserve is not requested, the officer will be either transferred to the Inactive Status List or discharged. In this connection, it should be pointed out that under a Comptroller General decision, time spent in the Retired Reserve without pay or on the Inactive Status List while awaiting retired pay eligibility (age 60) counts for longevity purposes. There is no legal requirement, however, for a person to have any military status at the time of eligibility in order to receive retired pay.

"I am purposely repeating for emphasis when I advise you again that no officer will be considered or involuntarily separated who has not had a reasonable retirement and promotion opportunity. Nor will the number so separated in each grade be more than the minimum required to permit a normal and orderly flow of promotion and still remain consistent with a balanced grade distribution. It is hoped that you will understand that involuntary attrition is presently necessary, and that a continuing top heavy unbalanced grade structure cannot be realistically defended.

"In the interest of maintaining a strong and responsible officer corps, selectivity of retention by board action is desired. Therefore, this letter is not to be construed as a solicitation of your request for transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay."

/s/ RADM LOUIS M. THAYER,  
Chief, Office of Reserve